

HONORABLE TIFFANY M. CARTWRIGHT

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

JULIE JAMAN,

Plaintiff,

v.

CITY OF PORT TOWNSEND,
WASHINGTON; JOHN MAURO, in his
official and personal capacities; THE
OLYMPIC PENINSULA YMCA; WENDY
BART, in her official and personal
capacities; ROWEN DELUNA, in her
official and personal capacities; ERIN
HAWKINS, in her official and personal
capacities; and JOHN DOES 1–10, in their
official and personal capacities,

Defendants.

Case No.: 3:24-cv-05466-TMC

AGREEMENT REGARDING DISCOVERY
OF ELECTRONICALLY STORED
INFORMATION AND ORDER

The parties hereby stipulate to the following provisions regarding the discovery of
electronically stored information (“ESI”) in this matter:

1 **A. General Principles**

2 1. An attorney's zealous representation of a client is not compromised by conducting
3 discovery in a cooperative manner. The failure of counsel or the parties to litigation to cooperate
4 in facilitating and reasonably limiting discovery requests and responses raises litigation costs and
5 contributes to the risk of sanctions.

6 2. As provided in LCR 26(f), the proportionality standard set forth in Fed. R. Civ. P.
7 26(b)(1) must be applied in each case when formulating a discovery plan. To further the
8 application of the proportionality standard in discovery, requests for production of ESI and related
9 responses should be reasonably targeted, clear, and as specific as possible. This agreement is
10 intended to assist the parties in identifying relevant, responsive information that has been stored
11 electronically and is proportional to the needs of the case. The agreement does not supplant the
12 parties' obligations to comply with Fed. R. Civ. P. 34.

13 **B. ESI Disclosures**

14 Within 30 days of entry of this Order, or at a later time if agreed to by the parties, each
15 party shall disclose:

16 1. Custodians. The custodians most likely to have discoverable ESI in their
17 possession, custody, or control. The custodians shall be identified by name, title, connection to
18 the instant litigation, and the type of the information under the custodian's control. The parties
19 are expected to meet and confer to establish the appropriate number of custodians to be disclosed
20 based on the complexity, proportionality and nature of the case. Disputes should promptly be
21 submitted to the Court for resolution. This disclosure provision is distinct from the parties'
22 agreement set forth in Section C below about determining the number of custodians from whom
23 ESI should be gathered.

2. Non-custodial Data Sources. A list of non-custodial data sources (*e.g.*, shared drives, servers), if any, likely to contain discoverable ESI.

3. Third-Party Data Sources. A list of third-party data sources, if any, likely to contain discoverable ESI (*e.g.*, third-party email providers, mobile device providers, cloud storage) and, for each such source, the extent to which a party is (or is not) able to preserve information stored in the third-party data source.

4. Inaccessible Data. A list of data sources, if any, likely to contain discoverable ESI (by type, date, custodian, electronic system or other criteria sufficient to specifically identify the data source) that a party asserts is not reasonably accessible under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(2)(B). Section (D)(3) below sets forth data sources and ESI which are not required to be preserved by the parties. Those data sources and ESI do not need to be included on this list.

C. ESI Discovery Procedures

1. On-site inspection of electronic media. Such an inspection shall not be required absent a demonstration by the requesting party of specific need and good cause or by agreement of the parties.

2. Search methodology. The parties shall timely confer to attempt to reach agreement on appropriate search terms and queries, file type and date restrictions, data sources (including custodians), and other appropriate computer- or technology-aided methodologies, before any such effort is undertaken. The parties shall continue to cooperate in revising the appropriateness of the search methodology.

a. Prior to running searches:

i. The producing party shall disclose the data sources (including custodians), search terms and queries, any file type and date restrictions, and any other

1 methodology that it proposes to use to locate ESI likely to contain responsive and discoverable
2 information. The producing party may provide unique hit counts for each search query.

3 ii. After disclosure, the parties will engage in a meet and confer
4 process regarding additional terms sought by the non-producing party.

5 iii. The following provisions apply to search terms / queries of the
6 requesting party. Focused terms and queries should be employed; broad terms or queries, such
7 as product and company names, generally should be avoided. A conjunctive combination of
8 multiple words or phrases (*e.g.*, “computer” and “system”) narrows the search and shall count as
9 a single search term. A disjunctive combination of multiple words or phrases (*e.g.*, “computer”
10 or “system”) broadens the search, and thus each word or phrase shall count as a separate search
11 term unless they are variants of the same word. The producing party may identify each search
12 term or query returning overbroad results demonstrating the overbroad results and a counter
13 proposal correcting the overbroad search or query.

14 3. Format.

15 a. ESI will be produced to the requesting party with searchable text in
16 searchable PDF format.

17 b. Unless otherwise agreed to by the parties, files that are not easily converted
18 to image format, such as spreadsheet, database, and drawing files, will be produced in native
19 format.

20 c. Each document image file shall be named with a unique number (Bates
21 Number). File names should not be more than twenty characters long or contain spaces. When a
22 text-searchable image file is produced, the producing party must preserve the integrity of the
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1 underlying ESI, *i.e.*, the original formatting, the metadata (as noted below) and, where applicable,
2 the revision history.

3 d. If a document is more than one page, the unitization of the document and
4 any attachments and/or affixed notes shall be maintained as they existed in the original document.

5 4. De-duplication. The parties may de-duplicate their ESI production across custodial
6 and non-custodial data sources after disclosure to the requesting party, and the duplicate custodian
7 information removed during the de-duplication process tracked in a duplicate/other custodian
8 field in the database load file.

9 5. Email Threading. The parties may use analytics technology to identify email
10 threads and need only produce the unique most inclusive copy and related family members and
11 may exclude lesser inclusive copies. Upon reasonable request, the producing party will produce
12 a less inclusive copy.

13 6. Metadata fields. If the requesting party seeks metadata, the parties agree that only
14 the following metadata fields need be produced, and only to the extent it is reasonably accessible
15 and non-privileged: document type; custodian and duplicate custodians (or storage location if no
16 custodian); author/from; recipient/to, cc and bcc; title/subject; email subject; file name; file size;
17 file extension; original file path; date and time created, sent, modified and/or received; and hash
18 value. The list of metadata type is intended to be flexible and may be changed by agreement of
19 the parties, particularly in light of advances and changes in technology, vendor, and business
20 practices.

21 7. Hard-Copy Documents. If the parties elect to produce hard-copy documents in an
22 electronic format, the parties will provide the names of the custodian(s) and/or location associated
23 with each produced document. Hard-copy documents will be scanned using Optical Character
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Recognition or similar technology. Each file will be named with a unique Bates Number (*e.g.*, the unique Bates Number of the first page of the corresponding production version of the document followed by its file extension).

D. Preservation of ESI

The parties acknowledge that they have a common law obligation, as expressed in Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(e), to take reasonable and proportional steps to preserve discoverable information in the party's possession, custody, or control. With respect to preservation of ESI, the parties agree as follows:

1. Absent a showing of good cause by the requesting party, the parties shall not be required to modify the procedures used by them in the ordinary course of business to back-up and archive data; provided, however, that the parties shall preserve all discoverable ESI in their possession, custody, or control.

2. The parties will supplement their disclosures in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(e) with discoverable ESI responsive to a particular discovery request or mandatory disclosure where that data is created after a disclosure or response is made (unless excluded under Sections (D)(3) or (E)(1)-(2)).

3. Absent a showing of good cause by the requesting party, the following categories of ESI need not be preserved:

- a. Deleted, slack, fragmented, or other data only accessible by forensics.
- b. Random access memory (RAM), temporary files, or other ephemeral data that are difficult to preserve without disabling the operating system.
- c. On-line access data such as temporary internet files, history, cache, cookies, and the like.
- d. Data in metadata fields that are frequently updated automatically, such as last-opened dates (see also Section (E)(5)).

- e. Back-up data that are duplicative of data that are more accessible elsewhere.
- f. Server, system or network logs.
- g. Data remaining from systems no longer in use that is unintelligible on the systems in use.
- h. Electronic data (*e.g.*, email, calendars, contact data, and notes) sent to or from mobile devices (*e.g.*, iPhone, iPad, Android devices), provided that a copy of all such electronic data is automatically saved in real time elsewhere (such as on a server, laptop, desktop computer, or “cloud” storage).

E. Privilege

1. A producing party shall create a privilege log of all documents fully withheld from production on the basis of a privilege or protection, unless otherwise agreed or excepted by this Agreement and Order. Privilege logs shall include a unique identification number for each document and the basis for the claim (attorney-client privileged or work-product protection). For ESI, the privilege log may be generated using available metadata, including author/recipient or to/from/cc/bcc names; the subject matter or title; and date created. Should the available metadata provide insufficient information for the purpose of evaluating the privilege claim asserted, the producing party shall include such additional information as required by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Privilege logs will be produced to all other parties at a reasonable time following the time of delivering a production, which shall be no less than five business days, unless a later deadline is agreed to by the parties.

2. Redactions need not be logged so long as the basis for the redaction is clear on the redacted document.

3. With respect to privileged or work-product information generated after the filing of the complaint, parties are not required to include any such information in privilege logs.

4. Activities undertaken in compliance with the duty to preserve information are protected from disclosure and discovery under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(3)(A) and (B).

5. Pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any documents, electronically stored information (ESI) or information, whether inadvertent or otherwise, in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other federal or state proceeding, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to those documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or any other privilege or protection recognized by law. This Order shall be interpreted to provide the maximum protection allowed by Fed. R. Evid. 502(d). The provisions of Fed. R. Evid. 502(b) do not apply. Nothing contained herein is intended to or shall serve to limit a party's right to conduct a review of documents, ESI or information (including metadata) for relevance, responsiveness and/or segregation of privileged and/or protected information before production. Information produced in discovery that is protected as privileged or work product shall be immediately returned to the producing party.

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

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KAMERRER & BOGDANOVICH, P.S.

DATED: October 22, 2024

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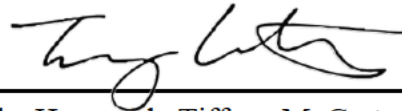
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ORDER

Based on the foregoing, IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated this 29th day of October, 2024



The Honorable Tiffany M. Cartwright
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE